

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPORTS.
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY

PRESS,
with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,
Subscription, paid in advance, \$12
per annum. Postage to any part of
the World \$2.

No. 15,216. 號六百二十五萬一號 日大初月二十日二十三號光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1907. 大英題號九月正年七零百九十一英港華 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.



We have just received a fresh shipment
of

**JOHN COTTON'S
FINEST SMOKING
MIXTURE**

NOS. 1 & 2,
(MEDIUM).

**A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,**
CIGAR DEALERS & TOBACCONISTS,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$4.50 per cask ex Factory.
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$2.70 per bag ex Factory.
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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905. 12189

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CALIBRE 7.63 mm.
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSSSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905. 46

NEW CARTRIDGES.

By Popular English Manufacturers. In
all Boxes and Sizes.
SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED
SHOT. From No. 10 to SSSG, at 50, 75 and
\$7.50 per 1000. SPORTING REQUISITES
and AIR GUNS in Variety.
Inspection Invited.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1906. 1759

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN
SYSTEM of DENTISTRY.
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From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 4th September 1905. 1674

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FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.**

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT
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FRONT. DEEP WATER.
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Portions of MARINE LOT Nos. 31 & 38
on PRAYA EAST. APPROXIMATE AREA
43,000 SQUARE FT. 399 YEARS LEASE.
For Particulars, apply—

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7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.01 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
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1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
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8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. to 11.16 p.m.
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Extra cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
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9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
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CHAMPAGNES,
SHERRIES,
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AIES, BEERS AND STOUTS.

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

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Hongkong, 19th December, 1906. 12184

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DRESSING GOWNS, SMOKING JACKETS, SILK
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CASES, FITTED DRESSING BAGS, PIPES, CIGAR
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LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1906.

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THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST.

THE HIRANO MINERAL WATER CO., LTD., KOBE.
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Hongkong, 16th August, 1905. 1888

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LONDON BRANCH—34, LIME STREET, E.C.
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OTHER BRANCHES:
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BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS.

BOMBAY,

UNDERTAKE to Supply a First-class Full Sized BILLIARD TABLE, design
No. 1, following Specification, viz.: On Eight Massive Turned Legs, raised panels to
Cover Bracket Knees, Flared Mouldings, double bolted, best Welsh Slate Bed, extra heavy
soft cushion rail fitted with our new low set Express Cushions, patent invisible Pocket Plates,
best Whiplock Pockets, Six Chalk Cups, Suprime West of England Cloth, and patent adjusting
teeth, with lever for levelling, complete with the following accessories:—

12 Selected Ash Cues.

1 Butt Rest with Patent Brass Head.

1 Billiard Rest with Patent Brass Head.

1 Long Butt.

1 Mid Butt.

1 Billiard Marking Board.

1 Dust Cover for Table.

1 Cue Tip Fastener with File.

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1 Best Spirit Level.

1 Smoothing Iron with Shoe.

1 Wall Cue Rack.

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1 Box Best Cue Tips, assorted.

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2 Dozen Best White Chalk.

Packed and delivered free on Board Hongkong or Shanghai Harbour for the sum of
Rs. 1,400 net.

Illustrated price lists giving prices and particulars of everything pertaining to billiards
can be had on application from the Offices of this paper.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1907. [708-1]

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**MACKIE'S
WHITE HORSE CELLAR**

THE UNRIVALLED SCOTCH WHISKY

\$13.00 PER DOZEN.

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TRY THEM!

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PEPPER STREET, UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL, (Adjoining Main Entrance)

ALL COLONIAL EDITIONS OF NOVELS \$1.50 EACH.

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A. S. WATSON & CO.,
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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

E BLEND

SCOTCH

WHISKY

THE LEADING WHISKY
THROUGHOUT THE EAST

FOR OVER

20 YEARS.

PER CASE - \$15.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1907.

in the long run productive of unsatisfactory results. Foreign merchants have been placed by it in the position of teachers of their own trade to very willing pupils who were certain in the course of time to better the instruction and to become very largely masters of the situation. This danger, manifest as it must always have been, was not estimated at its true magnitude in the earlier days. The compradores, and confidential business Chinese who co-operated with the Europeans in the conduct of their business, were found to do their best for the interests of their Houses and of the merchants who dealt with or co-operated with them. So convenient a system of pushing on business naturally commended itself, and less attention was paid, than would otherwise have been the case, to its manifest dangers. It was not perceived that the chief reason of the Chinese attaching themselves in this manner to European Houses was the fact that in many directions the Chinese could do business in that way upon much better terms than they could without the influence which they obtained by being attached to foreign firms. Chief among such advantages was their being freed from various "squeezes" and illegal levies in

qualify themselves to again take the leading position which their superior knowledge at one time gave them. Most people who are authorities on the subject hold that it is in this direction that the best hope lies for an improvement—in present—unsatisfactory state of affairs. Unfortunately, however, the remedy is a slow one and, though we might hope that in the long run it would prove efficacious, we cannot but realize that in the meantime those engaged in trading and commercial enterprise in China, have an uphill time before them.

A tidal wave has struck the coast of Borneo. Hundreds of people have perished and many hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property damaged. This news was dated January 12th.

The Elfin Tower, 990ft. high, is soon to be demolished. This will leave the Washington Monument the highest existing building. The highest spire in Europe in Cologne Cathedral, which is 528 ft in height.

A purchaser has been found for the Lyceum Theatre at last. The sale took place in the Auction Mart, Tokenhouseyard, in the presence of a large number of persons associated with the theatrical and music-hall professions, and the price obtained was £119,500.

A telegram was received here yesterday that the Robert Cooke, which had gone to Capo Varella to save the stranded Hongkong, had gone ashore. No particulars as to the position of the tug were given, but it was stated that the crew was saved.

The Master Attendant at Singapore has received a telegram from Port Swettenham giving the correct position of the rock reported by the Captain of the steamer Giamorganshire. The position is Lat. 3° 13' 37" N. and Long. 101° 12' E. about two-and-a-half miles due north of Pub Angas light-house.

The Manila Cubicle of January 13th says: Two vessels enroute from Australian ports known to have encountered the recent typhoon were still unreported at 6 p.m. yesterday. They are the German liner *Manila* and the British freighter *Kitchatton*. Both are now 48 hours overdue, providing they have not arrived in the night.

There is a new sort of snobbishness which is very rife to-day, and which seems like a species of hybrid between the social and the moral form of the disease, says the *Spectator*. It shows itself in a strong desire to be in the moral fashion. People teach themselves to condemn what is condemned by the fashion of the moment, and to excuse what is by that fashion utmost.

Whether this state of things could have been avoided had the Compradore system never existed, it is of course impossible to say. The likelihood is that under any circumstances a large quantity of trade and commercial enterprise would drift into the hands of those who necessarily come into contact with the bulk of the people in a way which is impossible to outsiders. Added to this there is the system of combined action by means of guilds and other commercial combinations, which are powerful weapons in Chinese hands in procuring the command of any given branch of business. Treaty stipulations against monopolies are of little avail against the force which such combinations can exert; and, even without the compradore system there have always been elements in China which tend to place commercial power in the hands of the Chinese; and which sooner or later were bound to bring about the results which are now deprecated. The fact has to be faced that a new era has come about in all commercial enterprise in China; and that the Chinese are alive to the change and are doing their utmost in all matters of business and also in engineering and other enterprises to manage affairs their own way and to have recourse to foreign aid and co-operation as little as possible. The change, though disappointing to foreign traders in many respects, is not devoid of some compensating advantages. While the immediate profits to European merchants are necessarily curtailed, foreign trade generally is likely to increase by its being in the hands of those who are acquainted with its requirements in all directions and are able to assist in pushing it in the interior in a way that is impossible to any who are not intimately connected with trade as it exists among the Chinese themselves. This consideration is of course no great consolation to those who find the trade which was formerly theirs, slipping gradually from their control. The remedy has often been suggested, and in some directions has been adopted, namely, that foreigners should now reverse the old process and, in place of being teachers of the Chinese should endeavour to become their pupils, and by study of the Chinese language and by attaining to a better knowledge of Chinese ways of business

qualify themselves to again take the leading position which their superior knowledge at one time gave them. Most people who are authorities on the subject hold that it is in this direction that the best hope lies for an improvement—in present—unsatisfactory state of affairs. Unfortunately, however, the remedy is a slow one and, though we might hope that in the long run it would prove efficacious, we cannot but realize that in the meantime those engaged in trading and commercial enterprise in China, have an uphill time before them.

The matinee of "Aladdin" at the Catholic Union on Thursday proved an immense success. The amateurs appeared to be playing with less nervousness than on the opening night, so that the piece ran through with more smoothness and go, and earned constant rounds of applause from a crowded house. To-night and on Monday night the piece will again be staged, when some new songs will be introduced. We hear also that owing to the fact that many children had to be turned away last Thursday the Committee have, by special request, decided to give another matinee next week, the date of which will be advertised later.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. Scott Moncrieff and Officers, the Band of the Third Battalion "The Duke of Cambridge's Own" (Middlesex Regiment) will play the following programme of music during dinner at the Hongkong Hotel, on Saturday, 19th January, 1907:

March "Puritan" Payne
..... "Wiener Fraenk" Franz Leibnitz
Laten Work by the Composer of the celebrated
"Gold and Silver".

Selection "Emerald Isle" Sullivan and German
..... "Eileen Alannah" Thomas
Grove "Sappho Nocturne" Sullivan
Selection "Birthday" Elliott
Selection "La Fille du Mademoiselle Angot" Leocadi
Arabian Dance Shawlaki
Regional Marches.
God bless the Prince of Wales.
God save the King.

DINNER MENU—Hors D'Oeuvres—Anchovy
Canapes. Soups—Chicken Broth. Fish—Boiled
Fish and Parsley Sauce. Entrées—Pigeon Varde
and Green Peas. Victoria Cutlets and Tomato
Sauce. Chicken Liver and Mint Rissoles. Curry
Pasta. Joints. Roast Australian Lamb
and Mint Sauce. Roast Capon and Celery. Stew
Boiled Corned Round of Beef and Cabbage. Oid
Game Pâté and Mixed Salts. Sweets—Vermicelli
and Marmalade Pudding. Tippy Cake. Apricot Ice
Cream and Finger Cakes. Cheese Straws.
Dessert—Coffee—Fruit.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, January 18th.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE)

The Criminal Sessions opened, but were formally adjourned until Monday. The only case set down for trial is one in which Chan Kau stands indicted on four counts of assault causing bodily harm.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR A. G. WISK (PUISNE JUDGE).

WAISTING HIS HONOUR'S TIME.

Wong Sui-kam sued *Asian* to recover \$4, which she claimed was due for two months' rent.

Defendant—I only owe one month's rent, and that is \$1.50.

His Lordship—Plaintiff says it is \$2 a month.

Both parties then proceeded to explain, and the usher had some difficulty in silencing them.

His Lordship then told them to sit down, remarking that it was absurd for them to be wasting the time of the Court for a sum of \$4. Later, he addressed the plaintiff: I'll give you \$1.50 and costs; will you take that?—Yes.

His Lordship—Very well; judgment for \$1.50 and costs.

Defendant—I'll pay her now.

The parties were shown the door.

His Lordship—They're sure to fight over the costs when they get outside.

A CARELESS TENANT.

Sit Leung-kit claimed from Wong Lun-shi the sum of \$24 due for rent.

The defendant's husband appeared, told his Lordship the defendant was his wife and did not owe the money.

His Lordship—What is she, your kit fat?—No.

His Lordship—Then you can sit down. Call the defendant.

Defendant was called and reprimanded for neglecting to answer her name.

Sit Leung-kit stated that defendant was the tenant of one of his houses at Taikotka on August 1st, 1905, till January of last year.

His Lordship—Why haven't you sued her before?—Because she cleared out of the Colony.

Defendant was then called and admitted entering the house on August 1st, but stated that she left again on September 27th.

His Lordship—Produce your rent receipt.

The plaintiff gave me no receipt.

You never got a receipt at all?—No.

Well, you'd better pay again; you must know it is proper to get receipt for rent.—But the plaintiff wouldn't give me any receipts.

His Lordship—Oh! rubbish. If fancy you are just as able to sold him as he is to sold you. Judgment and costs for plaintiff.

MACAO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

January 16th.

NEW BANK NOTE.

The new issue of notes by the Banco Nacional Ultramarino will be welcomed by the people of this city. It will, I hope, tend to lessen the circulation of the debased Chinese subsidiary coins in Macao and in your Colony.

THE TAX ON PAINTING.

Fernando Olympia d'Olivera, the "inspector da Fazenda," has commanded the order for the stamping of "expresses."

AN ENTERTAINMENT.

The Terceira Ramada Popular English Entertainers are in Macao and will give two performances on Saturday and Sunday next in the Theatre of D. Pedro V. It is so seldom that a travelling company of entertainers dares to pay us a visit that I hope that their venture will prove a success.

WAR SHIPS.

H.M.S. Robin is in our inner harbour; she arrived yesterday. The Rio Lima, which has been outside practising, has returned to her usual mooring.

When old Mr. Aust. lays down his pen,
When Mrs. T. Pig. has had his day,
And O! when Sea is dead. Ab, then!
Our Po. Laur. will be Cap. H. Gra.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE JAMAICA EARTHQUAKE.

LONDON, January 18th.

One thousand persons have been reported killed through the earthquake at Kingston.

It is believed that the shores of the harbour are sinking and it is feared that the city will be submerged.

GERMAN COLONIAL TROUBLES.

LONDON, January 18th.

The fighting in Damaraland has been resumed.

"CARLISLE" JUDGMENT.

LONDON, January 18th.

The judgment in the King's Bench in the case of the steamer "Carlisle" is in favour of the claimants.

EARTHQUAKE IN SCOTLAND.

LONDON, January 18th.

A slight earthquake visited Oban.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

THE EARTHQUAKE IN JAMAICA.

LONDON, January 18th.

The earthquake at Kingston occurred on Monday afternoon. Mr. Haughton Greenwood, M.P., in a cable to the Colonial Office states that the city is entirely destroyed. Sir James Ferguson, the ex-Minister, is reported to be dead, but no other British, Canadians or Americans are reported missing. Later reports indicate the death toll at not more than 100. A fire succeeded the earthquake, but it was apparently confined to a small section of the city. The principal hotel and other important buildings were destroyed, otherwise the fire seems to have been confined to the docks.

Advices from Kingston dated the 18th inst. state that all the houses within a radius of 10 miles were injured, and almost every house in the city was destroyed. Four hundred people were killed, and over one thousand injured. The churches, public offices, and hotels have all gone.

THE CHINA FAMINE FUND: A CONTRADICTION.

LONDON, January 18th.

The statement that a fund had been opened at the Mansion House for the relief of the famine in China is not correct, the statement was based on a misleading newspaper paragraph.

SEVERE TYPHOON IN THE PHILIPPINES.

LONDON, January 16th.

The islands of Leyte and Samar, in the Philippines, were swept by a typhoon on the 15th instant; hundreds perished, and the barracks at Leyte and Samar were destroyed. No further details are to hand.

THE JAPANESE SHIPPING COMBINE.

LONDON, January 16th.

The Japanese Consul in Bombay gives the following account of the new shipping combination recently reported:—Japan possesses at present three large shipping concerns. In addition there are several minor Companies, and the new Company is really an amalgamation of those small private concerns. The Company already possesses a considerable fleet of merchantmen, and new boats will be built as soon as possible. I should think that an Indian office will be established either at Calcutta or Rangoon. Japan is already fairly well represented by her mercantile marine at Colombo, Bombay and Singapore, but in Calcutta and Rangoon, her representation is rather insignificant compared with that of other Powers. The new Company has no wish to enter into competition with existing enterprises, and as the Nippon Yusen Kaihatsu occupies a strong position in Bombay, the Directors of the fresh concern will naturally look for places where they can have a clear course before them and where no danger exists of falling foul of other combinations. As regards Bombay, too, the Peninsular and Oriental Company occupies a position quite unassailable, and for that reason alone the Japanese will not make Bombay its Indian headquarters.

ENGLISH WEATHER.

It is a fact that the linotype would refuse to set down the words which we think of the weather. The metronome would fly in confusion and alarm before a torrent which we must continue to dam. But, in the gentlest way in the world, we may be allowed to insinuate that of all the delicious vagaries and wholesome idiosyncrasies of the British climate, it has been reserved for the winter of 1906 to provide an example of samples which no succeeding year or century can hope to emulate. We arise in the morning to find snow and sleet struggling with largesse of rain to make the streets unbearable. By noon it is clear but muggy warm. At 9 p.m. it begins to freeze, and so continues till 5 a.m., when sleet and rain descend once more. And the round game goes on and the poor human beings—drop off one by one, and earn the protracted repose which Alexander Macleod so much enjoyed. It is interesting to wonder what will happen next. But we are wondering.

A kind of sullen despair has overtaken us. A merry Christmas!—Exacting Standard.

LOCAL SPORT.

CRICKET.

A match between the Parsee Cricket Club and Kowloon C.C. takes place this afternoon on the Parsee ground at Happy Valley, commencing at 2.30 p.m.

The following will play for the Parsees:—F. Kanga (Captain), J. D. Noria, J. J. Vasani, B. P. Tavaria, J. H. Bezonjee, M. Bezonjee, B. A. Tamara, S. B. Battwalla, N. M. Motha, C. P. Mowralla and R. Jeewanjee. A. B. Asavia (Umpire). A. B. Khurana (Scorer).

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The following teams have been chosen to play to-day, commencing at 1.15 p.m.:—A. to M: Messrs. R. Haacock, R. E. O. Bird, R. B. Bestie, C. H. Mackay, J. Hall, E. A. Fowler, E. G. Ferguson, P. Jacks, Lt. J. U. Hope, R.A., Dr. C. Forsyth and A. N. Other. N. to Z: Messrs. T. E. Pearson, W. C. D. Turner, W. A. Powell, H. W. Woodward, R.N., N. H. Rutherford, W. Poske, R. Pestonji, Capt. Thompson, 3rd Mid. Lt. S. Usher, 129th Bal. Dr. C. H. Oxlade and Eng. Lt. Salter, R.N.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

CIVIL SERVICE v. POLICE.

This match takes place to-day on the Civil Service ground, play to commence at 2.15 p.m.

POLICE COURT.

Friday, January 18th.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

TRESPASSING ON CROWN LAND.

Three stonemasons were charged with cooing a portion of Crown land at the junction of Connaught Road West and Des Voeux Road West for the purpose of storing stones without permission from the Surveyor General. They admitted the offence and His Worship adjourned the case until today to allow them to clear away the stones and to come up for judgement.

ILLEGAL BILL POSTING.

A cobbler was charged with affixing a poster on the walls of the Naval Yard and, pleading guilty, was fined 37.

GAMBLING ON THE WATER.

The water police arrested the master of the Dock launch No. 9, the engineer of the launch *Edie*, a steamer on board the Dock launch No. 6, and a cook on board the Dock launch No. 7 on a charge of gambling onboard the launch "7 K" yesterday morning. Fined 82 each.

WHARE OBSTRUCTION.

Samuel Pepper was summoned for allowing a motor boat to lie alongside Blake Pier. Defendant said he had given instructions to his men not to do so.

His Worship—You can prosecute them for disobedience to orders.

Defendant said he would do so if it occurred again.

Fined 50.

BEFORE MR. C. D. MEMPHRIMON (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

BY THE KING'S COMMAND.

An interesting episode took place when Mr. E. J. Grist informed his Worship that he wished to refer to a Building Authority summons.

His Worship—For whom do you appear?

Mr. Grist—For myself and partner.

His Worship—How is that?

Mr. Grist—I am bound to come. I am summoned by the King's command.

His Worship—Are you the defendant?

Mr. Grist—No; I have to complain of the way in which the summons is drawn up. The summons is served on Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, and I am bound to appear. It should have been served on us as agents for Tung Shan-sau, the executor.

His Worship—Yes.

Mr. Grist—The agent is not responsible.

His Worship—Just so.

Mr. Grist—I am prepared to accept service if the summons is amended. If your Worship adjourns the matter I will look into it and see what the Building Authority requires. I have no doubt it will be put right.

His Worship—What is it?

The Inspector—It is a dangerous wall at Station Street, Yau-tai. It is bulging out. The notice expired two months ago.

Mr. Grist—Well, there seems no great hurry. It won't matter if it stands over another week.

His Worship—Do you think the wall will stand up another week?

The Inspector—Yes.

His Worship—The case will be adjourned for a week.

MAKING NOISE BY MUSIC.

Ng Sze-kai, of 14 Wyndham Street, was summoned, at the instance of Inspector Ritchie, for beating a gong to the annoyance of the neighbourhood. It appeared that there was a celebration of the anniversary of a death at this particular house, and the beating of gongs was a part of the celebration. Mr. Irvine, from the Education Department opposite, sent a complaint to the police on Monday. In consequence, an Indian constable was despatched to the scene, and heard the beating of the gongs and other noises. Under cross-examination by Mr. Reginald Harding, who appeared for the defendant, witness said they were "making noise by music." P.C. Rutledge spoke to having visited the house the following day and found a great noise proceeding from it, caused by the beating of drums and gongs. He inquired if a permit had been obtained, and on being answered in the negative, said the performance must stop until such time had been procured. The noise then ceased.

Mr. Harding argued that it had not been proved that this man was beating a gong or that he was the owner of the house. He further contended that no permit was required for a religious service, or for a marriage or a death service.

Defendant was put in the box and stated that the beating of gongs was occasioned by his brother's death.

Mr. Harding—Why did you beat the gongs?

Defendant—It is necessary to do so.

Defendant added that the Registrar-General told him it was unnecessary to obtain a permit. The summons was dismissed.

SOLDIER v. POLICEMAN.

Corporal Daly, R.G.A., summoned P.C. Hedge for assault at Wan-chai on the 27th ult. Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for complainant and the hearing was adjourned till 23rd inst.

POSTCARD SHOW CASES.

The case, in which O. F. Elbein was summoned for "erecting or causing to be erected a show case, at the east end of No. 4 Queen's Road Central (in Duddell Street) encroaching over Crown Land," again came before the Court. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (Crown Solicitor) appeared for the prosecution and amended the charge by striking out the word "street" for "Crown Land." Mr. Otto Kong Sing on behalf of the defendant denied the charge.

Mr. Bowley said that he would prove that the defendant had erected show cases, for the

purpose of showing picture post cards, affixed to the east end of No. 4 Queen's Road Central, at the corner of Duddell Street. The show cases projected 7½ inches over the footpath and about 10 inches from the wall which was set back. Gas brackets also fixed above the cases projected 15 inches over the street. Defendant applied for permission to maintain the cases, but was refused by the Director of Public Works. The case came under section 123 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance which laid it down that no encroachment should be legal over the street, that was unauthorized by the Building authority. The words they relied upon were: "an unauthorized projection over a street." They did not rely on the word "obstruction" but on an encroachment which was unauthorized.

Evidence having been called, defendant entered the box and stated that the cases were not fixtures but were hung on the wall by means of brackets. The cases did not touch the ground and could be taken down at night.

Mr. Kong Sing argued that the encroachment was not such as contemplated in the ordinance, and where the cases were placed chains had been hung for years. In the event of a conviction he asked for a nominal penalty.

His Worship imposed a fine of 52, and ordered the cases to be removed within fourteen days.

THE "CRAIK" CHILDREN FUND.

The following contributions have been promised to the fund to provide for the future of the children of the late Mr. Craik, murdered at Kowloon Dock:

Sir C. P. Chater	\$100.00
Mr. N. A. Sibbs	100.00
Mr. W. J. Gillson	100.00
Mr. E. G. Godwin	100.00
Mr. J. H. Hart	100.00
Mr. H. P. White	100.00
Mr. D. W. Craddock	100.00
Mr. G. H. Medhurst	100.00
Mr. J. S. Van Buren	100.00
Mr. S. Silversmith	100.00
Mr. N. N. Moly	50.00
Mr. Thomas Ross	25.00
Mr. W. Wilson	25.00
Mr. C. D. Sibley	10.00
Mr. Alex. C. Squair	5.00
Mr. H. Mitchell	5.00
Mr. Geo. Smith	10.00
Mr. D. G. Goss	5.00
Mr. Theo. Neave	10.00
Mr. J. G. Logan	15.00
Mr. J. W. Graham	10.00
Mr. W. Davison	10.00
Mr. J. Guy	5.00
Mr. J. Robson	2.00
Mr. H. Biernecht	5.00
Mr. J. Menzies	3.00
Mr. A. J. Ward	5.00
Mr. W. Hutchison	10.00
Mr. E. V. Rutter	10.00
Mr. J. C. Gow	3.00
Mr. W. Taylor	3.00
Mr. J. Pearson	3.00
Mr. D. Keith	5.00
Mr. S. Smith	3.00
Mr. T. Oates	3.00
Mr. J. Turner	2.00
Mr. C. Pitcock, Jr.	5.00
Mr. G. Duncan	2.00
Mr. R. Whyte	2.00
Mr. J. M. Henderson	5.00
Mr. S. Lightfoot	2.00
Mr. J. Puncheon	2.00
Mr. H. S. Wynne	5.00
Mr. H. Gower	2.00
Mr. G. White	20.00
Mr. J. M. Ramsay	3.00
Mr. G. K. Baxton	5.00
Mr. J. Tally	5.00
Mr. W. F. Ford	5.00
Mr. R. Brooks	5.00
Mr. C. Crispin	5.00
Mr. J. D. Morrison	5.00
Capt. G. Dodds	5.00
Mr. H. Blackledge	1.00
Mr. F. T. Gomes	5.00
Mr. C. F. da Silva	2.00
Mr. W. Nicholls	5.00
Mr. J. F. Simmonds	1.00
Mr. C. F. Grey	1.00
Mr. Wm. Stewart	5.00
Mr. B. Lepsius	3.00
Mr. H. Hyndman, Jr.	5.00
Mr. H. F. Carmichael	100.00
Mr. J. Martin	10.00
Mr. J. J. Sibbit	3.00
Mr. W. Tulip	5.00
Mr. W. G. McBryde	5.00
Mr. R. H. Baxter	5.00
Mrs. Sui Yee	30.00
Goddard & Douglas	50.00
Mr. G. T. Wilson	5.00
Mr. A. H. Rennie	30.00
Mr. A. Kitchie	20.00
Holzapfel Compo. Co., Ltd., per R. F. Hume	20.00

ACCIDENT TO THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

HORSE ATTACKED BY A WILD BOAR.

The King of Portugal and the heir Apparao, accompanied by the Marquis de Ferreira and Count de Molina, were hunting the wild boar on Dec. 9th (Sunday) near Arrochela; several of the animals were driven into their party, when they became ferocious and attacked the hunters. One of the boars, of enormous size, slew at the King's horse and disembowelled it. The King was brought down, but, thanks to the ready aid of his son, he was able to extricate himself from the horse. However, the horse managed to wound the two noblemen and three beaters.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:

On the 18th at 12.05 p.m.—The barometer has risen moderately over E. Japan and the E. coast of China, and fallen slightly over the Loosoo.

The shallow areas of low pressure is now situated to the N.E. of the Loosoo. Areas of high pressure are lying to the N.E. Japan, and over N. China.

Fresh monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:

Hongkong & Neighbourhood { N.E. wind.

Formosa Channel ... Same as No. 1

South coast of China between Hongkong and Iamocki { Same as No. 1

Hongkong and Hainan. Same as No. 1

P. AND O. COMPANY.

CHAIRMAN ON CHINA TRADE.

The speech of Sir Thomas Sutherland at the annual meeting on December 11th included the following:

The tonnage of the world is somewhat too plentiful, and ships seem to spring up on every hand to compete for trade wherever it is to be found. Then there is another curious feature in the case, and that is, that the Indian Government and their associated railways do not give too much encouragement to lines such as ours, who run their ships, whether full or empty, but they are always ready to patronise cheaper and slower vessels, which are from time to time put on the north against us. And this policy, of which I do not complain, and which I do not even criticise, has undoubtedly encouraged the German competition, for although no Government cargo has been loaded in German vessels, yet it has been extensively loaded in the ships which were worked in concert and alliance with our German opponents, and to that extent the German position has been indirectly encouraged. As I say, I make no complaint or criticism on the subject. I merely state the broad, actual facts of the case in order to show you that certain difficulties have to be met in connection with that important branch of your trade.

Now, gentlemen, to turn to another quarter of the world. I am glad to say that our Chinese trade is that between London and China, has been, upon the whole, satisfactory, though not by any means so brilliant as it was the previous year, for I find we have had to do more work, and to run more voyages in order to earn the same amount of money, but upon the whole it has been satisfactory.

If I turn to another quarter of the world, I am glad to say that our Chinese trade is that between London and China, has been, upon the whole, satisfactory, though not by any means so brilliant as it was the previous year, for I find we have had to do more work, and to run more voyages in order to earn the same amount of money, but upon the whole it has been satisfactory.

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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters to THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed.

Licker's.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

INTIMATIONS
HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL FLOWER SHOW.

THIS FLOWER SHOW is to be held on the 26th & 27th February. A Schedule is being printed and will shortly be distributed to Members. Non-Members wishing copies should apply to the Hon. Sec. Mr. L. GIBBS, Beaconsfield Arcade.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1907. 227

SCOTTISH MASONIC QUADRILLE ASSOCIATION.

THIS FOURTH DANCE of the Season will be held in the CITY HALL on the 4th day of February. Members requiring invitations are requested to obtain them early. A Ferry Launch will leave the Star Ferry wharf at 2 a.m. sharp for Kowloon.

REGALIA DANCE IN MARCH.

CALICO BALL IN APRIL.

JOHN J. BLAKE,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1907. 228

D.G. LODGE OF HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA, E.C.

WITH reference to the proposed D.G. LODGE MEETING on February 6th next, between 5-7 p.m., to present an Address from the FEDERATION OF HONGKONG, T.H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT, Grand Master, E.C., M.M.'s who are NOT Members of any Lodge here, but may be desirous of attending this Ceremony, are requested to submit their NAMES AND ADDRESSES to:

THE D.G. DIRECTOR OF CEREMONIES, E.C. Freemasons' Hall, Zustand Street, not later than the 26th inst., after which no applications can be received.

Members of Lodge here should apply through their own Lodge.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1907. 229

BEKAUNNTMACHUNG.

DIE amtlischen Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Deutschen Konsulats in CANTON werden während des Jahres 1907 durch den "OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD" und die "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" erfolgen.

Canton, den 31. Dezember 1906.

159 KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

BEKAUNNTMACHUNG.

DIE alljährlichen Veröffentlichungen des Konsulats Pakhoi-Hofbow werden im Jahr 1907 durch den "OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD" und die "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" erfolgen.

Pakhoi, 12. December 1906.

DER KAISERLICH DEUTSCHE KONSUL.

2296 H. VON VARCHMIN.

ENTERTAINMENTS

THE CATHOLIC UNION, GLENALY, TWENTY-FIFTH ENTERTAINMENT.

"A LADDIN"

OR

"THE WONDERFUL LAMP" IN QUITE A NEW LIGHT.

A Musical Burlesque in 3 Acts by the Members, kindly assisted by their friends, under the direction of Mr. A. J. ASKEW.

DATES OF PERFORMANCE

TO-NIGHT (Saturday), 19th Jan., 9.00 P.M.

MONDAY, 21st, 9.00 P.M.

PRICES OF ADMITION \$1.

MATINEE - Children \$1.

Seats may now be booked at the above address.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1907. 193

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

A SCOTCH CONCERT, to Celebrate the Anniversary of the BIRTH OF ROBERT BURNS, will be held in St. GEORGE'S HALL, CITY HALL, at 9.15 P.M. on FRIDAY, 25th January, 1907.

Seats (\$2 each) may be reserved at the ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1907. 203

WANTED

A T ONCE, for Out-Door Work. Reliable Foreigners who are able to speak the Cantonese Dialect, State Age, Experience, Nationality and Salary to:

"A. H."

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1907. 229

WANTED

EUROPEAN NURSE to take charge of a young baby. Apply with recommendations and stating salary required, to:

Mrs. OSWALD,

Foochow.

Foochow, 10th January, 1907. 211

WANTED

CHINESE CLERK, for 1st February. Must have a good knowledge of English and be able to Write Quickly.

Apply— "Y. B."

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1907. 219

SITUATION WANTED

BOILER MAKER and CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEER (Practical) OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT. 18 years with the best Firms on the Clyde and Logan 5 years' Experience in the East.

Apply to— JAMES WILSON,

Care of Engineers' Association, Singapore.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1907. 218

SITUATION WANTED

A PORTUGUESE CLERK with 6 years' Experience in Mercantile Firms, bearing Good References, WANTS SITUATION; Coast Forts no objection.

Apply to— "R. E."

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1907. 203

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, for account of the concerned, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 19th January, 1907, at 11 A.M., at their SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, (Corner of Ice House Street), The Revenue Schools,

The "PENG FEI,"

As she now lies at Salkok, North of Samshuipo,

Her dimensions are—

Length over all ... 78 feet.

Breadth ... 17 "

Depth ... 9 "

Built of Teak with Iron Frames by the

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. in 1898.

The Running Gear, Sails, Anchors, etc., are

lying in the Godowns of the Imperial Maritime Customs and will be sold with the Vessel.

TERMS.—As usual.

For Further Particulars, apply to

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. 191

D.G. LODGE OF HONGKONG AND

SOUTH CHINA, E.C.

Auctioneer.

229

C. DE M. C. VIEIRA-RIBEIRO,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1907. 227

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On SATURDAY, the 23rd January, 1907, commencing at 3 P.M., on Board the "RAMBLER," the following:

H.M. Surveying Vessel.

"RAMBLER,"

Single Screw, Composite built, Copper Sheathed.

Displacement ... 835 Tons.

Indicated Horse Power ... 650 N.D.

Extreme Length ... 163 ft. 3 in.

Extreme Breadth ... 29 ft. 6 in.

Build ... 1830.

Engines ... Compound Surface Condensing, Horizontal, by Elder.

Propeller ... One Griffith's Gun metal.

Boiler ... Three Cylindrical Direct Tubular.

Load on Safety Valves ... 50 lbs.

Distilling Condenser ... Two Normandy's

Single No. 10 distilling 2,688 gallons

of water per 24 hours.

HULK "MIDGE,"

late Twin Screw Gun Vessel, 603 tons.

Composite built, Copper Sheathed.

Length ... 135 ft. 6 in.

Breadth ... 25 ft. 6 in.

To be Sold as it now lies in Hongkong Harbour, with all Fixtures, &c., on board.

A list of Fixtures, &c., to be Sold with

H.M.S. "RAMBLER" may be seen at the Office of the Naval Store Officer, H.M. Naval Yard.

The Admiralty will not be responsible for

any errors in description of Ship, Fixtures, Scores, &c.

The Vessel will be OPEN to INSPECTION

for Seven days before date of Sale, between 10 A.M. and NOON and 2 and 4 P.M.

(Saturday and Sunday excepted.)

Inspecting Orders can be obtained from the Auctioneers.

TERMS.—Cash before delivery, 25 per cent

of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of

the Hammer, balance and the clearance to be

effected within 7 days after date of Sale.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1906. [112]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

TO BE SOLD

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE

ON MONDAY,

the 21st instant at 11 A.M., at the HONGKONG

TIMBER YARD, Bowrington Canal,

SUNDAY LOTS OF

OREGON PINE, SPARS, &c.

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1907. 216

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

OF

RENTALS.

To be Sold by

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1907. 183

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

SALES.

On WEDNESDAY,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AILSA CRAIG, British str., 2,166, Moody, 18th January—Morovan 4th Jan., Coal—Dedwall & Co.
HALITION, Dutch steamer, Miles, 18th Jan.—Amoy 16th Jan., Belfast—Arnold, Harbord & Co.
HANOI French str., 339, S. Marlee, 18th Jan., Haiphong and Hiehlow 17th January—General—A. R. Marti.
HOLSTEIN German str., I, 103, A. Natafah, 18th Jan., Hongkong 9th and Hiehlow 16th Jan., Salt and Piggs—Jehes & Co.
KANKE MARU Japanese str., 1,041, Hashimoto, 18th Jan., Coal—Fukasei Co.
KNYVETON Ger. str., 646, C. Jurgenson, 17th January—Funzing Bay 12th Jan., Salt—Johsen & Co.
MARCO POLO Italian cruiser, 3,600, Proibitore, 17th January—from Shanghai.
MICHAEL JEROME German str., 931, H. Bendorf, 18th Jan., Rice—Johnson & Co.
NVALA British str., 4,130, H. S. Bradshaw, 18th Jan.—London 8th Dec., General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
PHILIPPI British str., 1,609, G. H. Scott, 16th Jan.—Singapore 12th Jan., Rice and Cotton—Chiles.
TESS British str., 1,246, A. Sommersville, 18th January—Manila 15th January, General—Battenfeld & Swire.
ULV Norwegian str., 1,111, J. Pedersen, 17th Jan.—Stavanger 11th Jan., Rice and Flour—Aegard, Thoresen & Co.
VICTORIA Chinese str., 610, J. F. Moser, 18th January—Chofoo 12th Jan., General—China.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE:
Jan. 18th.
Kaiserschloss, German str., for Macao.
Lydian, German str., for Saigon.
Aegean, British str., for Shanghai.
Triton, British str., for Shantou.
Tigris, British str., for Manoa.
Zefire, British str., for Manila.

DEPARTURES

Jan. 18th.
CEYLON MARC, Japanese str., for Bombay.
CHONGMING, British str., for Seagon.
GUDHAA, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
DODGE, Norwegian str., for Canton.
GLAMORGANSHIRE, British str., for Shanghai.
ONEILL, T. German str., for Shanghai.
KANU MARU, Japanese str., for Cadon.
KOHICHAN, German str., for Swatow.
NORD British str., for Shanghai.
ONDA, British str., for Calcutta.
SUNG, Russian str., for Bangkok.
YUCHOW, British str., for Canton.
YUEN-SANG, British str., for Manila.
YUNNAN, British str., for Canton.

SHIPPING REPORT.

The British str. *Phoenicia* reports: Fresh monsoon, clear cloudy weather and heavy head sea.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING,"
Captain A. E. Hodges, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 20th inst., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 17th January, 1907. 225

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"TOURNAI,"
Captain Lancelin, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, 21st Inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1907. 2

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABA
COAST).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG,
1907 About

FOR NEW YORK.

"SATSUMA" ... 21st Jan.

"SIRH" ... 9th Feb.

"MUNCASTER CASTLE" 12th Mar.

For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO. LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1906. 287

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"

Captain J. G. Olifent, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1907. 181

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"AUSTRIA,"

Capt. Bilasfer, will leave for the above places on or about THURSDAY, the 24th inst., P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SANDER, WIELER & CO.,
Agents.

Princ's Building.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1907. 3

THE ORIENTAL PACIFIC LINE.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DAKOTA,"

Will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 25th February.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1907. 215

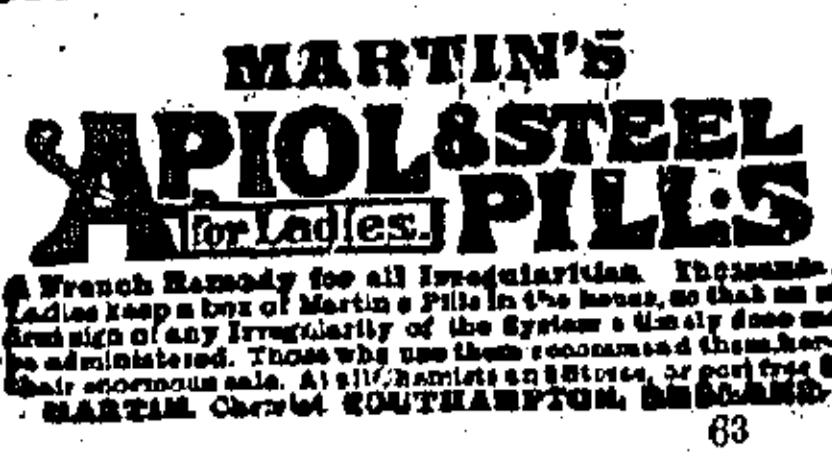
VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "a," nearest Hongkong "b," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "kw," together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & BIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTIWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NUBIA	Brit. str. ...	—	F. J. Fox	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 16th inst.
LONDON & ANTIWERP, &c.	ARCADIA	Brit. str.	—	A. L. Valentini	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 26th inst. at Noon.
MARSEILLE, &c. via PORTS OF CALAIS,	GLAMORGANSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	About 20th Feb.
BEIJING, via PORTS OF CALAIS, &c.	MALAZIE	Fren. str.	—	Aillaud	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 22nd inst. at 1 P.M.
HAMBURG VIA PORTS	PRINZ HEINRICH	Ger. str.	k. w.	P. Grossch	MELCHERS & CO.	On 30th inst. at Noon.
SANDIA	GER. str.	k. w.	Muller	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 10th Feb.	
SOKHO	GER. str.	k. w.	Malchow	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 27th inst. at 1 P.M.	
SCANDIA	Dan. str.	—	Sachs	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 2nd Feb.	
CHINA	GER. str.	k. w.	Bahle	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	About 10th Feb.	
NUBIA	GER. str.	k. w.	v. Dohren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 8th Feb.	
SAXONIA	GER. str.	k. w.	Damianovich	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 22nd inst.	
CHINA	GER. str.	k. w.	Habel	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 25th inst.	
NUBIA	BRIT. str.	—	E. V. Roberts	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	In April.	
SAXONIA	BRIT. str.	—	W. C. T. S. Fisher	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	About 25th Feb.	
CHINA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 22nd inst. at Noon.
NUBIA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 26th inst. at Noon.
SAXONIA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	MELCHERS & CO.	On 1st Feb. at Noon.
CHINA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst. Daylight.
NUBIA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 23rd inst.
SAXONIA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 22nd inst. Daylight.
CHINA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 23rd inst.
NUBIA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 24th inst.
SAXONIA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 25th inst.
CHINA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 30th inst.
NUBIA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	To-morrow, at Daylight.
SAXONIA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 23rd inst. at Daylight.
CHINA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 24th inst. at 10 A.M.
NUBIA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 21st inst.
SAXONIA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 21st inst.
CHINA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 22nd inst. at 4 P.M.
NUBIA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 24th inst. at 4 P.M.
SAXONIA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 25th inst. at 4 P.M.
CHINA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 26th inst. at 4 P.M.
NUBIA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 27th inst. at 4 P.M.
SAXONIA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 28th inst. at 4 P.M.
CHINA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 29th inst. at 4 P.M.
NUBIA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 30th inst. at 4 P.M.
SAXONIA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 31st inst. at 4 P.M.
CHINA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 1st Feb. at 4 P.M.
NUBIA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 2nd Feb. at 4 P.M.
SAXONIA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 3rd Feb. at 4 P.M.
CHINA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 4th Feb. at 4 P.M.
NUBIA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 5th Feb. at 4 P.M.
SAXONIA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 6th Feb. at 4 P.M.
CHINA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 7th Feb. at 4 P.M.
NUBIA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 8th Feb. at 4 P.M.
SAXONIA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 9th Feb. at 4 P.M.
CHINA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 10th Feb. at 4 P.M.
NUBIA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 11th Feb. at 4 P.M.
SAXONIA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 12th Feb. at 4 P.M.
CHINA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 13th Feb. at 4 P.M.
NUBIA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 14th Feb. at 4 P.M.
SAXONIA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 15th Feb. at 4 P.M.
CHINA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 16th Feb. at 4 P.M.
NUBIA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 17th Feb. at 4 P.M.
SAXONIA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 18th Feb. at 4 P.M.
CHINA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 19th Feb. at 4 P.M.
NUBIA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 20th Feb. at 4 P.M.
SAXONIA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 21st Feb. at 4 P.M.
CHINA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 22nd Feb. at 4 P.M.
NUBIA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 23rd Feb. at 4 P.M.
SAXONIA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 24th Feb. at 4 P.M.
CHINA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 25th Feb. at 4 P.M.
NUBIA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 26th Feb. at 4 P.M.
SAXONIA	BRIT. str. ....	—	... ....	... ....	On 27th



WHAT FINE CAN YOU DRINK THAN

JOHN JAMESON
AND SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" Very Old
BLACK-BOTTLED
WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

Metal { BLUE One Star.
Capsules PINK Two Stars.
GOLD Three Stars
OF ALL DEALERS
Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.C. DAY & CO., LONDON.
72-1LADIES' AND GENTS' BOOTS
AND SHOES.EASTMAN KODAKS, CAMERAS
AND
PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

PRICES MODERATE.

A TACK & CO.,
26, DES VERS ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong, 18th January, 1907.A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES

If you suffer from any disease due to an impure state of the Blood, you will never be satisfied until you have tried Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it promises to do—cures SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's
Blood
MixtureIS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER
EVER DISCOVERED

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For SCROFULA, TUBERCULOSIS, LEPROSY, ETC., ECZEMA, SPOTS, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES, SORES OF ALL KINDS.

It is a safe and permanent Remedy. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bone.

NOTE. This mixture is pleasant to the taste and cures the disease from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of skin, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solitarily offer to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT
UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 41 Bridge Street, Row, Chester, writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had sores for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your mixture. After this I got well again, and sent you a postcard, asking you to send this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'—June 24, 1906."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth say in their weekly share report dated Hongkong 18th January:—"The market has been comparatively active, and a few business has been transacted. Rates show many important improvements, especially in Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, which on the announcement of a new issue of capital boomed considerably. Exchange on London: T/1, 2/9-10. On Shanghai: T/3.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai, which closed last week at \$835, changed hands in the early part of the week at \$840 and \$845, in small lots, and some forward sales were made for March at \$845 and \$855. On the official announcement of a new issue of shares to shareholders now on the register of £20, the rate rapidly rose without sellers to \$850, at which a few shares changed hands. The London rate rose from £97 to £115, and as high a rate as £120 was received by private advices. At time of closing the rates are easier, with London at £112, and local sellers at \$95. Nationals remain unchanged and without business. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank announces a dividend of 35%, and a bonus of £1 final for 1906, places \$750,000 to reserve, and carries forward £1,700,000.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Claims have been in demand, and with no sellers the rate has risen to \$770 with buyers and no sales to report. North China have fallen to \$80 without sales. Canton and Yangtze remain unchanged and without business.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fire have ruled strong, and with an unsatisfied demand at \$15 the rate quickly rose to \$855, at which a few shares changed hands, the market closing strong with sellers at the further improved rate of \$875. Claims have also improved, and after sales at \$84 and \$85 close with buyers at \$86.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao remained quiet during the early part of the week, and only small sales were effected at \$80, sellers ruling the market. At time of closing, however, a firm tone is apparent, and a demand at \$80 is not meeting with ready response.

INDUS.—Indus has been placed at \$86 and \$87, closing nominally at the latter rate. 8 per cent Ferries have improved to \$80 with sales and close with further buyers, while the new issue has been placed and required for at \$80. Ships are looking a little slender, and although we have no sales to report there are no sellers at the time of closing. We have nothing further to report under this heading.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars show an improvement, and after small sales at \$124 and \$125 a few small lots are wanted at \$128. Luozou remains unchanged and without business.

Mining.—Ranbi have been placed during the week at \$81 and \$84, closing with sellers at \$89. Charbonnages-a-romant without business.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have found buyers at the improved rate of \$145 and \$149, but at time of closing the market is weaker at \$148, with sellers. Kowloon Wharves continue steady but without business. New Amy Docks have declined to \$14 without business. Shanghai Docks have improved to \$104 and the 105, closing steadily at the first named rate.

Lands, Hotels, and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands continue steady at \$110 with buyers. West Points, after a long period of inactivity, are enquiry for at \$80. Hongkong Hotels, with a demand at \$112 and no sellers to meet it, have improved to \$114 with buyers, sellers still holding off in the expectation of higher rates. Humphreys have been placed at \$12 and close steadily at that rate. Shanghai Lands have improved to \$16.

COTTON MILLS.—Eros have advanced in the North to \$71, and Internationals have declined to \$61. Hongkong Cottons show a decline to \$113 with sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Provisions have ruled strong, and a demand at \$91 meeting with no response the rate rose to \$91 with buyers, at which the market closes steadily strong. Green Islands have changed hands at fair lots at \$21 and \$211, closing with buyers at the former and sellers at the latter rate. Elephants have been placed at the improved rates of \$155 and \$16, closing with further buyers at the former rate. Ioss are in a small demand at the improved rate of \$235, but we have heard of no sales. China Lights and Hongkong Ropes have changed hands at quotations. We have nothing further to report.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong.—20th January, Sunday, 2nd after Epiphany. Italy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.). Full Choir Responses, Festival; Venite, Turner; Psalms of the 20th morning (II); Te Deum; Sancti; Benedic, Garrett in G; Anthems: "O how Amiable"—Barbry. Holy Communion (12 noon). Kyrie, Smart in F; Hymns, 80 and 197. Evensong (5.15 p.m.) Responses, Festival; Psalms of the 20th evening (II). Magnificat; Smart; Nunc Dimittis, Felton; Hymns, 79, 178 and 24.

UNION CHURCH, Kennedy Road, Minister: Rev. C. H. Hickling. 11 a.m. Worship, Hymn 611, Psalm 14, Hymns 483, 275 and 252, 4 p.m. Sunday School at Union Church, British School, Kowloon, and at Quarry Bay (3.30). 6 p.m. Worship, Hymn 62, Psalm 22, Hymns 24, 235 and 246. Wednesday 4.30 Tea Party, Entertainment and Prize Distribution in connection with the Primary School. Thursday 5 p.m. Literary Club, Dutton or the Ophian Trade, Opened Rev. H. B. Wells. Friday 7 p.m. Ladies' Working Party. Friday 8 p.m. Christian Endeavour Society. Subject: "Do Christian Missions spell the Chinese?"

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, Queen's Road, West, Second Sunday after Epiphany. Morning Prayer, 11 a.m.—Venite, Turner; Te Deum; Wodehouse; Hymns, 9, 52, 53 and 219; Kyrie, Anonymous; Holy Communion, 12.15. Evening Prayer, 6.30; Cantate; Crotchet; Dona; Hymns 12, 482, 504 and 435. Holy Communion 7.45 p.m.

The Church launch, "Harlene," will call on ships carrying white crews, to bring friends ashore to the services, between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m., and between 5.15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier 10.30 and 6), returning afterwards. The "Answering Pennant" is the call flag. All the sittings are free and unappropriated. Visitors welcome. Books, etc., provided.

Sunday School—Rev. C. H. Hickling, (Robinson Road, near British School) Sundays:—Holy Communion 1st Sunday in month at noon; 2nd and 4th Sundays at 8 a.m.; 3rd and 5th Sundays at 7 p.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11 a.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon at 7 p.m. Children's Service (and Baptisms, if necessary) on 3rd Sundays, at 3 p.m.; Sunday School at 8 a.m. on remaining Sundays. Wednesdays:—Shortened Evening Prayer with address, at 6 p.m. Congregational Practice of Hymns, etc., at 6.45—Hymnal Companion" used and provided. All seats are free after the commencement of Service. Appropriated sittings are reserved up to that time only. Churchings before or after any of the services and Baptisms at special times, by appointment with the chaplain. The Church is open daily until sunset, and can be used for Prayer and Meditation.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road (Roman Catholic), Mass, Benediction and Sermon (in English) at 10 a.m.

EDWARDS' HARLENE" CO., High Holborn, London, W.C.

1/-, 2/6 & 4/6 per Bottle, from Chemists and Stores all over the world, or sent direct on receipt of Postal Order.

56-1

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

POPULATION AND PUBLIC DEBTS OF LEADING NATIONS.

The British government has published a blue book giving some interesting statistics about the population and the national debts of the most important countries of the world. A amongst the statistics of population a comparison is drawn between the figures given for 1895 and for 1905, so that it is possible to note the increase of population on the part of the various countries during the last ten years. The relatively large increase is shown by the United States of America, where the population has risen in this period from 69 to over 84 millions, that is about 20 per cent of an increase. This can be attributed, of course, only in a small degree to the excess of births over deaths, and is mainly due to the large amount of immigration.

The greatest increase absolutely is shown by Russia, which reaches the total of 16 millions. In this case, contrary to that of the United States, the excess of births over deaths is the sole ground for this rapid growth of population, for the numbers of immigrants and emigrants respectively balance each other. Amongst the remaining great powers Germany stands at the head absolutely and relatively with an increase of 84 millions, or 16 per cent. Japan comes next with 5 2/3 millions, or 14 per cent.

In the case of Great Britain and Austria-Hungary the percentage of increase is the same, namely 10 per cent. Italy follows with only 8 per cent, in spite of the fairly high birth rate which obtains; but it must be remembered that Italy suffers more than any other country from emigration. In fact, if a considerable number of these emigrants did not return to their native land after having saved sufficient means, the percentage of increase for the population would be equally as bad as that of France, which stands at the bottom of the list with an increase of only 2 per cent, whilst its neighbour Spain boasts of at least double that percentage.

Again, we find from this blue book, that in the whole of the civilised world there are eleven cities possessing a population of over a million each. As might be expected, the majority of these, at least 6 are in Europe. These are London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg and Moscow. Berlin, which occupies the third place in this list with 2,049,000 inhabitants, would come second if only the neighbouring suburbs were included, as is done in the case of Paris, for then the total would rise to 3 millions. The United States can boast of no less than three cities, each of which has over a million inhabitants, namely New York, Chicago and Philadelphia. Of the remaining two cities one is in Asia, Tokyo, and one in South America, Buenos Ayres.

France, which stands at the bottom of the list with regard to the increase of population, has also the questionable satisfaction of heading the list of those civilised nations which have contracted national debts. The proportion of the grand total of 4,000 million pounds of these national debts which falls to France is no less than 1,38 millions sterling, that is, more than one-fourth. The national debt of Great Britain is not quite 8 million, that of Russia about 55 millions, and that of Italy over 30 millions. Hongkong shows up well in this list with her national debt of 161 millions. To be sure, it must be borne in mind that the individual states composing the Empire have also contracted debts, but these are mostly invested in productive enterprises such as railroads and the like.

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EDWARD'S HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

The Great Hair Producer & Restorer.

The finest Dressing. Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed. A Luxury and a Necessity to every Modern Toilet.

"HARLENE" produces Luxuriant Hair. Prevents it Falling Off and Turning Grey. Unparalleled for Promoting the Growth of the beard and Moustache. The World-Renowned Remedy for Baldness. For Preserving, Strengthening and Rendering the Hair Beautifully Soft; for Removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE AND SUPPLIED DIRECT TO

H.M. The Queen of Greece
H.M. The Grand Duchess George of Russia
H.R.H. Princess Alexandra
H.R.H. Prince George of Greece
H.R.H. Prince Michael of Russia
H.R.H. Prince George of Greece
H.R.H. Princess Anna of Hohenlohe, Sc.

H.L.H. The Grand Duchess George of Russia
H.R.H. Princess Alexandra
H.R.H. Prince George of Greece
H.R.H. Prince Michael of Russia
H.R.H. Prince George of Greece
H.R.H. Princess Anna of Hohenlohe, Sc.

H.R.H. Princess Marie of Greece
writes: "Previous to using 'HARLENE' my hair had become brittle, and was falling off. I have used your preparation daily for eighteen months, and my hair is quite restored. I cannot recommend 'HARLENE' too highly."

1/-, 2/6 & 4/6 per Bottle, from Chemists and Stores all over the world, or sent direct on receipt of Postal Order.

EDWARDS' HARLENE" CO., High Holborn, London, W.C.

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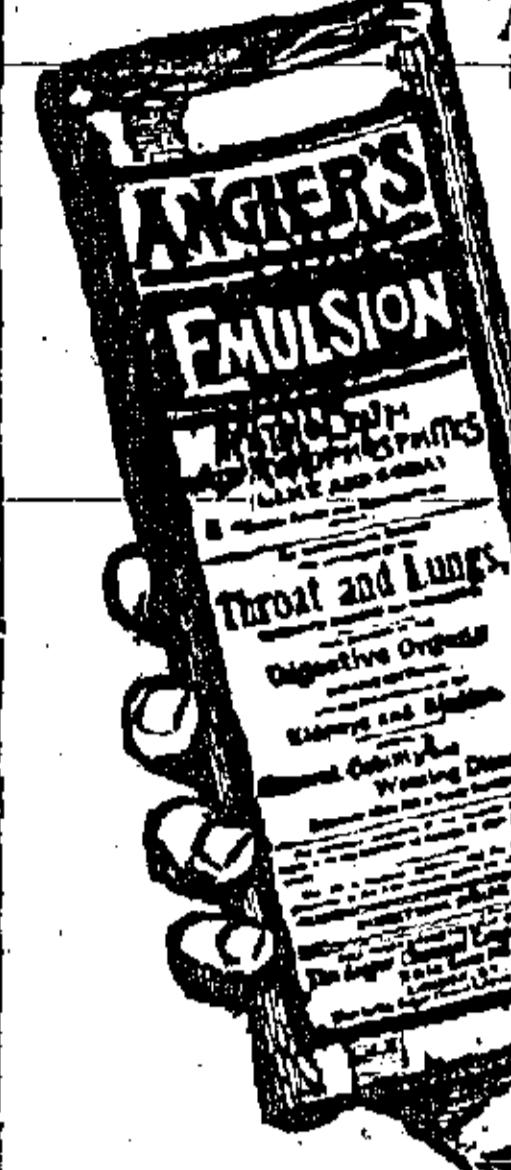
After Malarial and other Fevers.

After malarial fever, and during the long tedious convalescence, Angier's Emulsion is the greatest possible boon. The soothing, healing and antiseptic properties of the Emulsion acting upon the impaired digestive organs gradually but surely restore them to a normal, healthy condition, the weight steadily improves, and the convalescent soon finds that life is once more worth living.

The same good effect follows the use of Angier's Emulsion after enteric fever, or in fact after any prolonged illness that has left the system in a weakened "run-down" condition. It contains no animal oil and is acceptable to all castes.

In three sizes:
of Chemists and Barbers.

THE ANGIER CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., 32 Snow Hill, London, E.C.



Nature's Own Food

The concentrated nourishment of Fresh Milk

PLASMON

One ounce contains more food value than a beef steak.

TRY
PLASMON
OATS
COCOA

Go twice as far as any others

GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL PREMIUM BONDS.

WE are the Largest Dealers in the World of these attractive Securities.

WRITE to us at once for our Year Book giving full particulars.

WHAT ARE PREMIUM BONDS?

They are high-class

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
LONDON, AND ANTWERP, VIASINGAPORE, PENANG, NUBIA, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	Capt. F. J. Fox	About 16th January	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and NYANZA YOKOHAMA	Capt. H. S. Bradshaw	About 18th January	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA	About 25th January	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., VIA USUAL PORTS	ARCADIA	Noon, 26th January	See Special of Call Capt. A. L. Valentine

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL.
CEBU and ILOILO	"HUICHOW"	On 19th Jan., 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"TAIYUAN"	On 21st Jan., daylight
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DAEWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, + "CHINGTU"		On 22nd Jan., Noon.
TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE		
SHANGHAI	"YOCHOW"	On 22nd Jan., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 22nd Jan., 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY, NINGPO & SHAI	"CHANGCHOW"	On 23rd Jan., 4 P.M.
* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table.		
* Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.		
* Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates or all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.		
REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.		
For Freight or Passage, apply to—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.	

Hongkong, 18th January, 1907.

11

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
AND AMOY	"MASAN MARU" Capt. I. SAKURAI	SUNDAY, 26th Jan., at DAYLIGHT.
* ANPING VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"FUKUSHU MARU" Capt. G. Ito	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Jan., at DAYLIGHT.

* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivalled Table.

+ Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1907.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

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PASSENGER SEASON
1907.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

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OBSERVATIONS IN THE FAR EAST.

[By Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., in
Westminster Gazette.]

There is great talk in China at present of reform and Representative Government. Boards and commissioners are appointed to study foreign constitutions, armies and systems of education. Everyone is reporting on something or other, and the officials of the Empire seem likely to turn into living Blue-books. I am not sure that all this indicates a real desire to do anything, for I have seen an official myself, and I know that the object of asking for a report on a question is generally to get rid of it. When I was a member of the British Embassy at Constantinople it was the custom to refer troublesome matters whenever it was possible to his Majesty's Counsel-General at Bagdad. It looked well if a thorough inquiry was being instituted, and one was certain to be no more of the business for two months at least. I suspect that the Dowager Empress has somewhat similar motives when she sends liberal-minded officials to Europe to make a careful and prolonged study of our institutions.

There is, however, no doubt that a conviction is spreading, or has spread, all over China that the Empire in its present state cannot cope with Europeans, and that radical changes are imperative for the national safety. Such changes are being made in more than one sphere, and are likely to bear more solid fruit than the talk about Parliaments. One important aspect of the national life which is being revolutionised is education. The outward sign of this is the number of schools in khaki suits and European caps with peaks in front, and their lessons have altered with their costume. This means even more in China than it would elsewhere. The old system of examinations was the embodiment of Chinese respect for the classics and antiquity. It was the means by which the whole public was recruited, and it had the only avenue to rank and position. It has now been abolished, and apparently comes to an end without protest or difficulty. It is true that the change was mere abolition, which is easier than the introduction of unwelcome novelties, but still it shows that the Chinese are capable of giving up their most venerable ideals and deep-rooted prejudices. Though a new curriculum of teaching is in force, no definite decision seems to have yet been taken as to what shall replace the old examinations. It is not to be expected or wished that the principle of appointing officers according to the merit shown in examinations should be abandoned, for it is ingrained in the Chinese character and by no means an evil. But at present the examination halls are empty, and the temples of Confucius are deserted, for their worshippers need to be composed mainly of those who come to pray for success in the schools or to offer thanks for attaining a degree. We have lost sight to laugh at the old Chinese curriculum. It was exclusively literary, and not unlike the training in Latin verse which formed so large a part of our fathers' education, but it had at least the merit of being in Chinese and not in a dead language. The modern course of studies includes mathematics, geography, anatomy, and, in some cases, English. In all the schools which I visited wall maps and large diagrams of the human body were conspicuous. It is a right instinct which has led to this selection, for the great fault of the Chinese mind is its proclivity to gross superstitions, which give themselves the airs of science, though ignoring all the facts of the subject with which they profess to deal. Such false sciences are Chinese medicine, and, above all, Feng Shui, or geomancy, the science of lucky and unlucky sites. It is not too much to say that the ordinary Chinaman takes magic for science, and science for magic. The selection of an auspicious site for a grave, in accordance with certain laws as to slopes, levels, watercourses, and wind, seems to him an operation as serious and mathematically certain as the calculation of an eclipse. But if Europeans predict from an examination of the soil that minerals will be found in a certain district he believes that they have magic spectacles which enable them to see underground. Until this mental vice is altered much progress in any direction is clearly impossible. It seems to affect every department of Chinese life, except business. In money matters there is no superstition or disregard of facts.

An interesting feature in this educational movement is that about 15,000 Chinese students are being trained in Japan, partly at the expense of the Chinese Government. The professors of the Tokyo University say that they are intelligent and anxious to learn; but as they mostly belong to well-to-do families, they have a superfluity of money and are inclined to dissipation. The Chinese, on the other hand, complain that they learn more that they bargained for, and come back not merely advanced Radicals but members of secret political societies. It is thought that the experiment will be discontinued so far as Japan is concerned, and that the next batch of students will be distributed in various European countries.

It is remarkable, too, how many temples in China are being turned into schools and lecture halls. The popular conscience is not at all scandalised by this use of sacred buildings, which by common custom are used as guest houses. Lectures seem to appeal to the Chinese in much the same way as theatres, and the entertainment is conducted in somewhat the same style. It consists of a number of short discourses lasting from ten to twenty minutes, often illustrated by lantern slides or cinematograph. Ten is usually round in the intervals. A lecture which I attended was densely crowded. We began with something light to start us, cheerfully on our way—namely, a brief discourse on flying-machines, in which the orator said that the wings of his eloquence, like those of the engines he described, were not strong enough for a long flight, which was considered a very well turned phrase. Then came a more serious oration on the constitution of the United States. Illustrated by pictures of President Roosevelt and prominent citizens, which were received with roars of laughter and loud personal criticisms. The third item was a lecture on European systems of insurance—a dry subject indeed to an apparent interest.

The other most noticeable change is the growth of a military spirit and the improvement in the training and equipment of the troops. The Chinese, as opposed to their Manchu and Mongol conquerors, are not a military nation and it is rather curious that Pekin should have come to be used for a civilian or civilian attire. There is no military aristocracy, no glamour about the profession of arms, and no fighting spirit. Though the Manchus were a warlike race, in this as in other matters, Chinese ideas have gained the upper hand, and the military class have had to accept the position which popular sentiment assigned to them. But in the last few years the Chinese have come to understand that they must be a military nation if they are to be an independent nation. The common-sense of Confucius taught that it is unworthy of a civilised people to keep a standing army and expend enormous sums on a machine which is only rarely used; but now all Europe cries in many languages: If you don't know how to fight I'll eat you up. That is the real Gospel of the West. The Far East does not take Christian missions very seriously. It

has come to the not altogether unnatural conclusion that Christianity is a part of European politics, not a detached system, like Buddhism. But it does believe the Powers of Europe when their every action says, As long as we exist, there shall be no safety in the world for unarmed nations, and it is putting the message into practice.

The old Chinese troops were incredibly bad. I remember seeing a detachment in Central Asia, near Kashgar, about fifteen years ago, fat and weakly in physique, without discipline and carrying queer medieval weapons; some had matchlocks and some battleaxes, but banners were even more numerous than arms. The examinations for the Army were equally antiquated, for the candidates were selected according to their skill-in-archery. Even in this the standard was not very high. At least there is a story of a General who, in an hour of peril, invoked the aid of the God of War. In response to his prayers a very small and round deity appeared who introduced himself as the Target God: the God of War was too busy to attend, he said, but he had come on account of the peculiar esteem he had for the General. The General asked how he had been so fortunate as to secure this good opinion, for he knew he was not thought much of in military circles. "In the days when you practised archery," replied the Target God, "you never once hurt me, and I have always been grateful to you."

But the old state of things is rapidly passing away. In most large towns soldiers may be seen in businesslike khaki uniforms, copied from the Japanese, with modern arms and accoutrements, but with more private judgment in the matter of hats than military men are wont to allow. The weak point of the new Army would seem to be a want of uniformity and centralisation. The troops are practically raised and armed by the Viceroy, and the result depends on each Viceroy's taste and willingness to spend money. Hence most paper statistics are worthless, for a statement of mere numbers does not show how many of the troops are a mob and how many trained men. It was mentioned as a wonderful sign of the times that Yuan-Shikai, the Viceroy of Tientsin, had appeared in a military uniform, such a costume being, according to old-fashioned notions, almost a disgrace for a high official. Some young officers are now asking if they shall not cut off their pigtails, which certainly contrast somewhat oddly with their European uniforms, and the question is not unimportant, for it shows a readiness to abandon a national custom which might not have been expected. Though I think that a heavy moral responsibility rests with Europe for forcing militarism on a peaceful people, yet I gladly admit that there is at least one good feature in the military movement—namely, that it is creating a supply of properly trained doctors and thus beginning to relieve the Chinese of that farce of superstitious twaddle which has passed among them as the science of medicine. The manual of medical jurisprudence at present in use by doctors and others was composed in the thirteenth century, and teaches such arts as how to determine the relationship of two people by mixing drops of their blood and watching how the fluid behaves.

Those who are best acquainted with the East are generally of opinion that no great change ever happens there; that though disasters are annually multiplied, the crashing machine still goes on and neither collapses nor unmoved. Still, I think that China is on the eve of great changes, though how great or how rapid they may prove I do not pretend to forecast. The Chinese are not like the Mohammedan races of the nearer East, who are mostly warriors, with an ingrained love of European civilization. On the contrary, they are a nation of merchants, with a keen eye to business, and in many ways of great pliancy and adaptability. Their aversion to foreign methods is due to their long isolation, and to the fact that until the arrival of Europeans they were always in contact with inferior races. Whatever were the fortunes of war with the various Tartar invasions, whether they conquered or were conquered, Chinese civilisation assimilated them, and was not appreciably altered by Mongol or Manchu invasions. China, as the proverb says, is a sea which takes all the rivers that flow into it. But now that they realise their own weakness, as they gradually do in two such important matters as Education and the like, there is no reason why their intelligence and business capacity should not effect a thorough re-organisation. The example of Japan should, perhaps, be cited with caution, for the political conditions of the two countries are and always have been very different. Still, it does justify one in thinking that the nations of the Far East are capable of passing through a period of suspended activity and then emerging into a new and different life.

I would be much loath to leave the impression that I see a clear road open for progress and reform in China. On the contrary, I foresee all sorts of difficulties arising out of the political conditions of this singular country on which I will touch in my next letter, but apart from that, the temper of the Chinese their overwhelming conceit and self-complacency, is not reassuring. They admit—at last—that they must learn from Europe, but they will probably soon think themselves perfect at their lesson, and be too willing to follow the pattern and thorough method of the Japanese. Nothing in the history of Japan strikes me more than the thoroughness of the training and preparation which they imposed on themselves, and the way they first tried their hand at war with China, and then, when they knew their strength by practice, engaged in the contest with Russia.

In my last letter I spoke about the growing feeling in China that changes are necessary, but also indicated that though the temper of the people is on the whole favourable to reform, the path of the reformer is by no means smooth and easy. It is specially hard to forecast the future, for the conditions which influence it may themselves be altered. For instance, will the present dynasty continue? Chinese ideas of loyalty are peculiar, and have absolutely nothing in common with the Japanese and Turkish notion of obedience due to a particular house. On the contrary, there have been about twenty dynasties since the Christian era, and there is no pretence of continuity about the succession. If a sovereign can seize the Imperial Throne by successful war or any other means, he will be obeyed by the people as long as his rule gives satisfaction, but it is a maxim that a ruler has duties which he must perform, as much as rights which he can enforce. It is written in the classic that Emperors who lose the confidence of the people lose the Empire, and all the youth of China learn this saying. Now it cannot be denied that there is at present considerable dissatisfaction with the Manchu dynasty. It is true that the difference between Manchu and Chinese has ceased to be acute and that the Court very wisely did what they can to minimise it in such ways as opening Chinese posts formerly reserved for Manchus only. Still, there is a general feeling that the present rulers are not Chinese, and, further, that they have not managed the business of ruling very well. There have been several prophecies of the downfall of the dynasty, which has already lasted 203 years, the life of the longest dynasties since the Christian era being

about three hundred. We do right to emphasise the conservatism of the Chinese, their veneration for the past and their conviction that modern foreign inventions cannot possibly be superior to the wisdom of their ancestors. But, to remember this, we must not lose sight of things like the Taiping rebellion. For fourteen years, from 1850 till 1864, an adventurer of indifferent character held the southern and central part of China against the Government, and, but for the assistance rendered by Gordon, who trained and led the imperial troops, he would probably have succeeded in establishing himself as a rival of the Manchu dynasty, or, indeed, in ousting it altogether. It is noticeable, too, that this adventurer seems to have been inspired by some distorted form of Christianity, a fact which did not hinder the people from following him. No doubt in the Boxer movement the Government saw a force which might become hostile to the dynasty, and took pains to conciliate it. China, according to the universal testimony of experts, is full of secret societies, which provide the necessary mechanism for hatching a conspiracy such as the celebrated T'ien-tai society and the Ko-lac Society, which flourish, although membership is a capital offence.

Another peculiarity of China is the loose cohesion between the different parts of the Empire and the want of organic unity. The provinces are not units moved in co-operation by one head. It is a commonplace that Asiatic polities when analysed prove to be a democracy beneath an autocracy, but in China this seems to be adapted to some extent in theory as well as in practice. Thus Menou, second only to Confucius in authority, said: "The people are of the highest importance, the gods come second; the sovereign is of lesser weight." And this is not a mere phrase. The Government rarely tries to force distasteful measures on the people, as is constantly done in Russia and Turkey; and one not infrequently hears of public opinion asserting itself in such ways as successfully resisting an illegal tax or insisting on a case being retried, if the popular conscience is not satisfied with a magistrate's decision.

The government of the provinces is supervised by Viceroys, who generally have two provinces under them. Provided they send regular and sufficient supplies of money to Peking they are allowed to be practically independent, and their prerogative includes such powers as raising troops and coining money, rights which the central authority reserves to itself in most parts of the world. Below the Viceroys are governors of provinces, Tao-tai (or chiefs of circumscriptions), and district magistrates. These last are the officials who are directly in contact with the people. It would appear that there are less than 1,500 of them in the various provinces, and if the population of those provinces is as generally reckoned, about 389,000,000, it would seem that each magistrate has to look after something like a quarter of a million people. Magistrates have, however, as a rule, attached to them a number of candidates for employment, men who have passed the prescribed examinations, but are waiting for a vacancy. These, and still more the bands of runners and factors who hang about a provincial Yamen, have a bad reputation for squeezing the people and doing little; but even if they offered effective assistance, government by so few hands would obviously be impossible without effective cooperation offered by the people themselves. The problem is solved by the institution of headmen, who are held responsible for the maintenance of peace and good order within their boroughs or villages, and who are allowed to take fees, though they receive no salaries. Also there are numerous guilds or societies formed for benevolent or religious purposes which undertake a great deal of the work that in other countries would be dealt with by the sanitary or poor law. Schools are usually established by voluntary associations.

The variety in customs which is inevitable in an Empire of such large extent is naturally increased by this system of government. Not only do usages differ in various parts of China, but the spoken though not the written languages are different. There are at least eight so-called dialects, which are really languages as separate as French and Italian, though the peculiar system of writing obliterates the distinction between them. It may, indeed, be wondered that disruptive and centrifugal tendencies have not been more prevalent in the Empire, but on the whole the unity of manners and customs is greater than might be expected; and though it is often dangerous to attribute any particular custom to China generally, still, Chinamen from Canton, Sz-kiuen, and Peking are undoubtedly all Chinamen, very different from other nations, and in comparison with those differences very like one another. The diversity of language is counterbalanced by the identity of

writing, which annihilates not only space but time, for since each Chinese hieroglyphic represents a single idea which the reader can pronounce according to the fashion of his dialect, it is possible to read the works of Confucius in modern Chinese though had they been written alphabetically the language would be as different from modern Chinese as Anglo-Saxon is from modern English. Among an intensely literary people like the Chinese who always honour scholarship even if they do not possess it themselves, the existence of a common writing and a common literature religious as well as secular, is a matter of no little moment. Also there are no laws restricting movement in China. Passports are unknown, and people can and do go where they please in pursuit of their business. Thus, again, it is a rule of Chinese administration that an official can never be employed in his own province, but must always serve in one of which he is not a native. This natural round Home Rule aspirations impossible, and familiarises people with the idea that government is not provincial.

Hence China presents the spectacle of an immense mass of humanity held together by very loose political ties, but cemented by common customs and traditions to which the people are deeply attached. This feeling is intense and bred in the bone. So far, therefore, it is superior to any transitory fervour of national sentiment. But it seems wanting in passion. It has not the glow of Japanese patriotism or of Mohammedan fanaticism. Hence, although we find Chinese national sentiment performing prodigies of prudence, we do not find it performing prodigies of valour. More than this, pecuniary considerations may overcome national scruples at any rate if the issue is not very direct. In 1900 Chinese coolies from Shantung were perfectly ready to work for the Allies, and it is said that the same thing happened in 1905. If one considers all this—the occurrence of such movements as the Taiping rebellion, the loose system of government, and the readiness to help other nations who are fighting against China—it is plain that there is something more than conservatism in the Chinese character.

On the other hand it is clear that if in some way contact with foreigners acts as a disintegrating force, it has sometimes the opposite effect and helps into operation the national power of combination into guilds or societies for a particular object. A remarkable instance of this is the recent boycott of American goods, which extended from Canton certainly as far north as Szechow, and perhaps further. The United States Government had enacted severe regulations restricting the immigration of Chinese into California, and these regulations were harshly enforced, which not strictly reasonable, since the right of American citizens to enter China is maintained. Ten years ago such proceedings would have passed unnoticed, for it is not the way of the Chinese Government to protect the interests of its subjects abroad. But on this occasion the populace took up the matter, doubtless on suggestion and refusal to buy American goods until an amelioration of the obnoxious rules was promised. One cannot help fearing that the system of bribery universal in China may do much mischief at the present crisis. The custom is universal and not denied, though, of course, it would not be manners to mention it. A Viceroy actually receives about £1,300 a year whereas his out-of-pocket expenses probably amount to between £0,000 and £15,000. The objection to the system does not lie mainly in its injustice. The value of every office, inclusive of these perquisites, is accurately known, and an official who should try to extort more than custom authorises would soon find himself in trouble. A more insidious evil is that every transaction in which an official engages is regarded by him as primarily a means of making money. Hence Viceroys look to the minting of coins and equipment of troops as methods for filling their pockets, and there is a great danger—nay, almost a certainty—that when they have to provide anything at the public expense all concerned will endeavour to take their commission not only by over-charging, but by buying inferior articles which are not worth the price nominally paid. Connected with this is the Chinese idea of "face," or "saving face," which means that in public as well as in private life a disaster or disgrace can be removed by an explanation which is transparently untrue, but which makes appeal to some traditional sentiment and is accepted by everybody as a decent fiction. Thus, after the Boxer troubles, the Emperor was praised for his filial piety because when he might (as was assumed) have concluded peace and spared his elderly aunt the trouble of moving from one place to another. After the Japanese war many parts of China remained in ignorance of the defeat, and were under the impression that Japan had been beaten.

At present the Japanese clearly desire to undertake the political and military education of China, both by receiving Chinese students in Japan and by training the Army and Navy in China. Their efforts have met with considerable success and there are many Japanese instructors, both in schools and various branches of the public service. Japanese journals complementarily state that the mission of Japan is to civilise not only China, but Asia, and point to the employment of Japanese in Siam. They obviously have many advantages which Europeans can never obtain. They understand the Chinese character better, and the masticated food which they serve out is more digestible to the Chinese stomach than crude European viands. But, on the other hand, the Chinese have for many centuries maintained towards the Japanese an attitude of superiority, an attitude founded on an substantial claim no doubt, but still part of the national character. It is not, therefore, likely that anything like patronage on the part of the Japanese will be agreeable to them.

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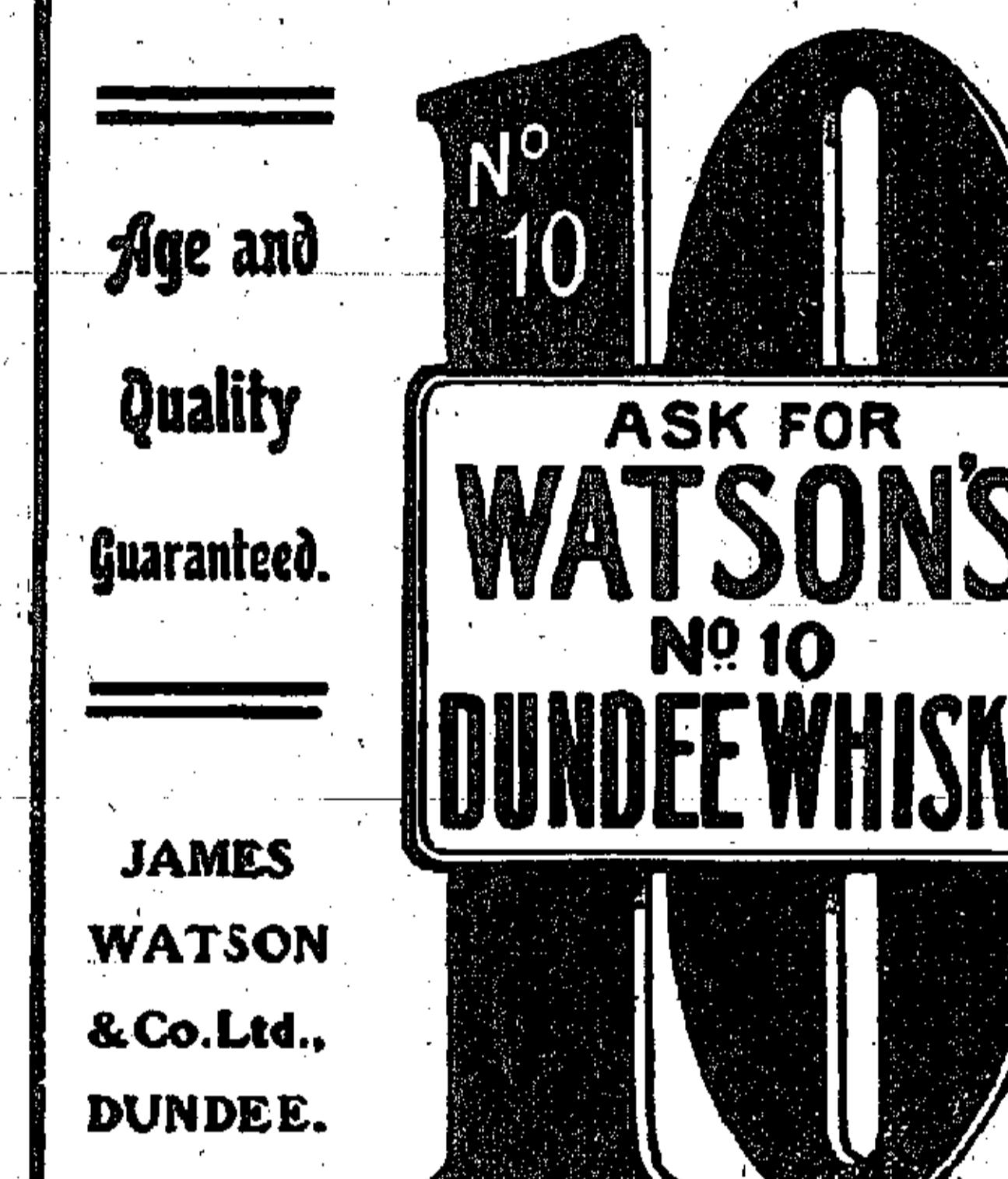
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THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED
(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER)

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 5,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 2,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPER, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Amoy Kobe Taiwan
Anping Nagasaki Tamsui
Fuchow Osaka Tokio
Keelung Shanghai Yokohama

HONGKONG OFFICE:
3, DES VŒUX ROAD.
Interest allowed on Current Account.
Deposits received on terms which may be learned on application.

[D. TOHDOW, Manager.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1906. 2045]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Fiscal Agents of the United States in China
the Philippine Islands and the
Republic of Panama.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
... AUTHORIZED Gold \$10,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP Gold \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUND Gold \$3,250,000

HEAD OFFICE: New York.

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, E.C.

Branches and Agents all over the World.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND
LIMITED.
THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.

The Corporation transacts every description
of Banking and Exchange business, receives
money in Current Account at the Rate of
2% per annum on Daily balance and accepts
Fixed Deposits at the following rates:-

For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.
For 6 " " 3% " "
For 3 " " 3% "

No. 9, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.
CHAS. R. SCOTT,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1907. 1951

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000

RESERVE FUND \$10,000,000

STERLING RESERVE \$10,250,000

SILVER RESERVE \$20,250,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PBOF/TORA \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

A. HAFT, Esq.—Chairman.

G. H. MEDHUEY, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

G. Balloch, Esq. A. J. Raymond, Esq.

E. Goots, Esq. R. Shaw, Esq.

Hon. W. J. Grooman. N. A. Sims, Esq.

C. R. Lengemann, Esq. H. E. Tomkins, Esq.

D. M. Nisbett, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH

ACTING MANAGER:

Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per
Cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2% per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3% per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4% per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. 21

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is
conducted by the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½
Per Cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
\$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 Per Cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. 22

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is
conducted by the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½
Per Cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
\$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 Per Cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. 22

**NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE
HANDELS BANK,**
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorised Capital Fl. 15,000,000 (\$1,250,000)

Subscribed Capital Fl. 10,000,000 (Paid up)

Reserve Fund Fl. 1,623,850.10 (\$135,737)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.

HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

BRANCHES at: Singapore, Sourabaya,
Samarang, Indramajoo, Bandung and
Weltevreden.

RESPONDENTS at: Cheribon, Tegal,
Pecalongan, Macassar, Pontianak, Padang,
Medan, Pemeng, Raeyoung, Calcutta,
Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karachi,
Djeddah, Bangkok, Saitoy, Shanghai, &c.

BANKERS:

London: THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK, LTD.

Paris: COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ÉSCOMPTE DE
PARIS.

Berlin: DEUTSCHE BANK.

Brussels: BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS
BAS.

Venice: UNION BANK.

Rome: BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the Rate of 2% per
annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits: 12 months 4% per annum

do. 6 do. 3½% " "

do. 3 do. 3% " "

J. BOETJE, Manager.

No. 16, Des Vœux Road Central

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BANKS

**THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK
LIMITED.**

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 21,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED 3,000,000
RESERVE FUND 13,700,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokyo Kobe Nagasaki Tamsui
Osaka Lyons New York
London Honolulu Bombay
San Francisco Tianjin Nankin
Shanghai Peking Mukden
Daiji Chofoo Tieling

Port Arthur

LONDON BANKERS,

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S
BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2% per
annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months 4% per annum

do. 6 " 3½ " "

do. 3 " 3% " "